

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—If we just ask whether the Government have any idea of amending the rule because there is hardship caused—the Minister can say yes or no. That is not *sub judice*.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—On the part of the Government, they have taken a decision that the extension of time will not be granted and on that, writ petitions have been filed.

Sri VISWANATHASWAMY.—The High Court has not stayed the entire Act. Stay has been granted only in respect of three Sections.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—General stay has been given. The very basis of the Act has been questioned.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The Chair is not inclined to allow any more supplementaries on this question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ವೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೀಜ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆರ್‌ಟಿಎನ್‌ಎಲ್ ಆರೋಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The Chair has already ruled that it is not inclined to allow any supplementaries on this question.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—The question of Sri Channabasavana Gowda is entirely different from the subject matter of the writ petitions and it may be allowed as he wants to know whether any alternative arrangements have been made for financial assistance.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I may say once and for all that the Chair is not inclined to revise its decision. The Chair still holds that no supplementary should be asked on this question. The hon. Members will kindly co-operate with the Chair.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಕೇಳುವುದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ವೈತರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆರ್‌ಟಿಎನ್‌ಎಲ್ ಆರೋಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Since the Hon. Minister has replied that he is not willing to furnish any reply in view of the fact that stay has been issued and writ petitions are pending in the Court, the Chair has held that it is a matter pending adjudication of a Court of Law and so no supplementary could be asked. I, therefore, once again request the hon. Members to extend their co-operation in upholding the Chair's ruling.

Next question.

Post of Primary School teachers kept vacant in North Kanara area

90. **Sri V. S. HIREGOUDAR** (Local Authorities' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state.—

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many posts of Primary School teachers are kept vacant on account of the

Government Circular not to fill up the vacant posts in the North Karnatak area subsequent to the taking over the Primary Schools in the area by the Government ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in many Primary Schools in North Karnatak area there are no teachers for taking up certain classes on account of deputation of the concerned teachers for training with the result that the progress of the children is hampered ;

(c) whether the Government intends to withdraw the said Circular immediately and make arrangements to ensure that adequate number of teachers as per prescribed norms in the Primary Schools, in the North Karnatak area are posted to work ?

SRI N. M. KOTRABASIAH SOGI (Deputy Minister for Education).—

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI V. S. HIREGOUDER.—I know from my personal knowledge that the posts which are lying vacant on account of deputation of Primary School Teachers for training are vacant. So many Teachers have been selected regularly by the District School Boards and none is appointed in their places. I know for certain that there are vacant posts. So the answer given by the hon. Deputy Minister is not acceptable as it is not satisfactory. What I am telling is a statement of fact.

† **SRI N. M. KOTRABASIAH SOGI**.—The D. P. I. has issued another circular to the D. D. P. I., Dharwar, asking him to ensure himself that the work of those Schools do not suffer for want of Teachers. So necessary arrangements have been made by posting supernumerary teachers to the Schools where there was necessity for additional Teachers. I think the position is quite satisfactory now.

SRI V. S. HIREGOUDER.—In continuation of his written reply, the Deputy Minister now says that a revised circular has been issued subsequently to fill up vacant posts. Still, does he know that there are so many vacant posts, particularly in Girls Primary Schools with the result the girls who attend schools are simply asked to dance, sing and return home without any lessons ?

SRI N. M. KOTRABASIAH SOGI.—Just on the verge of taking over these Schools from the School Boards, it was quite likely that there was some sort of confusion because on taking over those Schools, new regulations had to be implemented. Formerly appointments had been made under the Rules framed under the Bombay Education Act which was in force then. After the issue of this ordinance, those Schools had come under the fold of the Mysore Government and

(SRI N. M. KOTRABASIAH SOGI)

necessarily the Bombay Act having been repealed, all the appointments had to be made under the rules and regulations of our Government. So there was some confusion and the D. P. I. issued a transitory circular stating that no transfers should be made for the time being. Subsequently a revised circular has been issued asking D. D. P. I. to ensure himself that on account of shortage of Teachers the work of the Schools does not suffer. So superfluous Teachers have been posted as reserve to fill the vacant posts and now the position is satisfactory.

Sri D. RAJAGOPAL.—Sir, we would like to know which is the legal jurisdiction of this “North Karnatak” mentioned in the Question and where does it exist?

Sri N. M. KOTRABASIAH SOGI.—I think the four Districts which were originally under the Bombay Province.

Sri D. RAJAGOPAL.—Where is the definition for it?

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—Did the Government answer the question? Let them answer.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲ್.—ಅರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ! ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Will the Government hereafter stop answering questions where this State is referred to in such divisive terminology as “North Karnatak, Bombay Karnatak, Madras Karnatak”, etc.

Sri N. M. KOTRABASIAH SOGI.—The Hon'ble Member wanted to elucidate information from the Government regarding a particular area comprising of four Districts. There is no order defining “North Karnatak”.

Sri D. RAJAGOPAL.—Under what provision of law can the Government furnish reply to a question relating to “North Karnatak” which does not exist?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Is there any general enactment or Government Order which defines which is “North Karnatak”?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—While sending the question the Hon'ble Member said “North Karnatak” and probably the Government presumed that he meant four Districts that were transferred from Bombay State to this State.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—Supposing I call for information regarding “South Karnatak”, will the Government supply information with respect to that area? When an expression is used, it should not be capable of being understood only by the member employing it. Everyone should understand it clearly.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡದೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಡಿಯಾವುದು ?

Sri V. S. HIREGOWDAR.—I wish to clarify. My friends know that it is common knowledge that Belgaum Division is always referred as “North Karnatak.”

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—I do not think there is anything in writing or legal parlance to show that “North Karnatak” means Belgaum Division.

3-00 P.M.

Sri V. S. HIREGOWDAR.—Will the Government be pleased to depute a special officer to ascertain if there are enough number of teachers in all the primary schools?

Sri D. RAJAGOPAL.—On a point of order. Since the term “North Karnatak” is not in vogue anywhere nor is it mentioned in the S.R. Act, I say that this question should not be taken in this House.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—In furtherance of the point of order raised by the Hon’ble Member I have got something to say.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—If the Hon’ble member has any supplementary he may put it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಹಂದ್ರಾಳ.—ಧಾರವಾಡ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಲೀವ್ ಆದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಡಿ.ಪಿ.ಐ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಮನವಿ ಇದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಚ್ಛುಟಿ ಬಾಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇದೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ರೋಕರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ರೋಕರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ವಾಚ್ಛುಟಿ ಬಾಡಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಎಂ. ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಸಯ್ಯ ಸೋಗಿ.—ಆದು ಸ್ವಾಚ್ಛುಟಿ ಬಾಡಿಯಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಮೇ 21 ರ ನಂತರ ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾಚ್ಛುಟಿ ಬಾಡಿ ಮೇ 21 ರ ನಂತರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ವ್ಯಾಲಿಡ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಸೆರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—There is no definite demarcation of South Karnataka, North Karnataka, etc. Therefore I request you to kindly hold over the question and direct that a clear-cut question be put. Even in Madras Karnatak, in Mangalore and other places primary schools were taken over under this order.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Hon. Members should quote the rule under which they raise a point of order. I want to know whether points are being raised in connection with any interpretation of rule or article of the Constitution?

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—I am putting a supplementary. The question raised by the hon. Member Sri Hiregowdar has led to confusion in the minds of Members.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—There is no point of order. Hon. Member may put the supplementary.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—The hon. Member refers to Government rule whereunder primary schools are taken. Under the Government order so many primary Schools were taken. Many of us are under confusion to put supplementaries because it is stated here as North Karnataka. Has the Minister any information as to where North Karnataka is? Has it any legal sanction behind it?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಎಂ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಬಸಯ್ಯ ಸೋಲಿಗೆ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅದರ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿರೇಗೌಡರ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೆಂದರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—When the matter is seized by the House everyone of us is entitled to know.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The matter is seized by the House and the hon. Members are entitled to ask information.

Sri D. RAJAGOPAL.—Is there anything like Karnataka? How can they discuss about North Karnataka? I want to know whether this House is competent to discuss a matter which is not constitutional.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I have given a ruling that there is no point of order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರೇಗೌಡರು ನಾರ್ತ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾಂಚೇ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ, ಅದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು 50 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಂಬಿಡಿ ಎರ್ಟಾ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವು ನಾರ್ತ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ಡಿಫೈನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ವಿವರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Minister for Law, Labour and Parliamentary Affairs).—Sri V. S. Hiregowda has tabled a question. He has used the words “North Karnataka” The Government have understood it to mean the four districts that have come from Bombay area. If the Members do not agree that the four districts form North Karnataka, they can very well hold their own opinion. But, as far as the Government is concerned we understand it to mean the four districts belonging to the erstwhile Bombay area. That is all.

Sri D. RAJAGOPAL.—Can the Government go on presumption? Are they not bound by the Constitution and by the States Reorganisation Act under which this State has been formed. What is meant by ‘North Karnataka’.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—The Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is putting his own interpretation on the words ‘North Karnataka’. We have passed so many Acts and have the words ‘North Karnataka’ been defined as the four districts of the erstwhile Bombay State in any of those Acts? I throw a challenge; let him accept it.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Sir, the hon. Member Sri Balakrishna Gowda is capable of throwing and accepting challenges. I am not in a

position to accept his challenge. When we go to the question of legislation we will consider it. As far as this question is concerned, the Government have understood that the hon. Member meant those four districts and we have given that information. Hon. Members are entitled to have their own opinion.

ಉಪಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಎಂದಾಗ ಹೊಸ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರು ಎಗ್ಗು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೃದಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೋವುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Cultivable lands in the possession of the State Government

109. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) total number of cultivable lands, (but not cultivated) in possession of the State Government ;

(b) the reasons for not cultivating them ?

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI (Minister for Revenue).—

(a) 11,60,286-26 acres.

(b) The reasons are :

These lands have to be disposed off according to Mysore Land Grant Rules, 1968. Further, the various, local officers, empower to make grant according to powers given to them must follow rules. Divesting of lands from the jurisdiction of Villagers of Panchayat has to be ordered by the Divisional Commissioner. Appropriation of land for cultivation has to be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner. Opinion of the Village Panchayats and the Villager is to be obtained in every case. Aggrieved parties taking up the matters in appeal before the respective appellate authorities and issue of stay by the appellate authorities, practical difficulties in the clearance of malki by the Forest Department also add to delay.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಭೂರಿತ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ವಿ. ಕೌಜಲಗಿ.—ರ‍್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ದುರಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ.